

of a gregarious lifestyle without the risk of catastrophic mortality rendering their genetic line extinct.

References

- Benson, W., K. Brown, Jr., and L. Gilbert. 1975 Coevolution of plants and herbivores: passion flower butterflies. *Evolution* **29**: 659-680.
- Chew, F. S., and R. K. Robbins. 1983 Egg laying in butterflies. *Symp. R. Entomol. Soc. Lond.* **11**: 65-79.
- Courtney, S. P. 1984 The evolution of egg clustering by butterflies and other insects. *Am. Nat.* **123**: 276-281.
- Gilbert, L. 1975 Ecological consequences of a coevolved mutualism between butterflies and plants. in L. Gilbert, and P. Raven, eds. *Coevolution of animals and plants*. pp. 210-240, Univ. of Texas Press, Austin.
- Stamp, N. E. 1980 Egg deposition patterns in butterflies: why do some species cluster their eggs rather than lay them singly? *Am. Nat.* **115**: 367-380.

SPRING RECORDS OF *Hyles livornica livornica* (LEPIDOPTERA:SPHINGIDAE) FROM SOUTH-WEST IRELAND. — On 6th April 1985, a female striped hawk-moth, *Hyles livornica livornica* (Esper), was captured indoors at Kilnaclasha near Skibbereen, West Cork (VC H3) (W 140366), 8km from the open sea. Two specimens of the painted lady, *Cynthia cardui* (L.), were observed on the same occasion.

A further female *H. l. livornica* was taken by Dr. T. Adams at Courtmacsherry Hotel, Courtmacsherry, on the West Cork coast (W 317423) on 30th April 1985. This specimen was also found indoors and was in a very worn condition.

During the first six days of April winds were from a generally southerly direction on the south coast of Ireland. This would have been suitable for immigration of this species. However, the prevailing winds were from a westerly to north-westerly direction towards the end of the month. This, combined with the very worn condition of the later specimen may indicate that it arrived at the beginning of the month.

Note: The nomenclature used here follows that of Eitschberger & Steiniger (1976) (*Atalanta* **7**: 71-73). These authors consider that *Hyles lineata lineata* (Fabricius, 1775) and *H. livornica livornica* (Esper, 1779) should be treated as distinct species. — K. G. M. BOND and J. A. GOOD, Department of Zoology, University College, Cork, Rep. of Ireland; LYNN WRIGHT, Kilnaclasha, Skibbereen, Co. Cork, Rep. of Ireland.